# Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1802. [NO. 603.


## Public Sale.

*On TUESDAY,*

*At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,*

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

*A variety of* DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
November 19. Vendue-Master.

## Sale by Auction.

*On WEDNESDAY,*

*At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union Streets.*

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whisky in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quarter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queens' Ware, and

ALSO

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

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| Broad Cloths, | Irish Linens, |
| Cassimeres, | Calicoes, |
| Kerseys, | Threads, |
| Coatings, | Chintzes, |
| Halfthicks, | Bedticks, |
| Fearnaught, | Oznaburgs, |
| Blankets, | Sewing Silks, |
| Planes, | Muslin and Muslin |
| Negro Cottons, | Handkerchiefs, |
| Worsted and other Stockings, | India Cottons, &c &c. |

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*
November 19.

## Public Sale.

*On Tuesday next will peremptorily be sold at the Vendue Store,*

10 crates of Queen's Ware,
handsomely assorted,
2 casks Virginia Hoes,
8 dozen Shovels and Spades,
13 dozen frying pans, and a large assortment of Hinges, &c.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.
Nov. 19.

## Just Received,

*And for Sale at THOMAS PATTEN's Vendue Store, at the corner of King & Union Streets, a handsome assortment of*

MAHOGANY FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF

3 large handsome Sideboards,
1 small do. do.
1 Scrutoire and Book Case,
1 large sett Dining Tables,
2 pair Card Tables,
2 ladies' Scrutoires,
2 Stand Tables,
1 Breakfast do.
8 Quarter do.
2 Wash Stands.

Nov. 18. d

## FOR NEW-YORK,

The SCHOONER
*ENTERPRIZE.*
For Freight or Passage apply to Captain MITCHEL, or

R. B. JAMESSON.
Nov. 2. d

## For Freight or Charter,

The BRIGANTINE
EAGLE,
Burthen 176 tons, 10 months old, an excellent staunch vessels, completely equipped and sails fast.

*For Sale on board said Brig,*

2500 bushels Liverpool SALT,
and a few chaldrons British Coals.—Apply to J. G. LADD, or to Captain Teny on board, at Prince street wharf.
Oct. 29. d

## ROBERT B. JAMESSON

*Has on hand, and offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, at his Store corner of King and Fairfax Streets,*

100 qr. casks of best
ENGLISH GUNPOWDER,
VIZ:
F. F. F. Single and Double Battle.

ALSO,

20 Hhds. 1st quality Muscovado Sugar
10 do. 2d do. do. do.
40 Bags Green Coffee,
15 do Spinning Cotton,
8 Pipes Cogniac Brandy,
Jamaica, Grenada, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin, and Peach Brandy,
India Arrack, & 6 years old Irish Whiskey,
Loaf Sugar,
Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Catalonia, Frontiniac, Fayal, Teneriffe, and Malaga } WINES.
Pimento, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Cassia, Cayenne & Black Pepper, fine Chewing Tobacco, Godfroids warranted Segars, Vanilla Beans, Ground Ginger, short Pipes in kegs and boxes, Glauber Salts, Madder, Copperas, Dixon's Mustard, Capres, Anchovies, Olives, Green Pickles, and Ketchup.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong } TEAS,
Raisins in boxes and jars, Almonds, Prunes, Mould Candles, White, Brown, and Castile Soap, Starch, Fig Blue, Wrapping Paper, Olive Oil in flasks and black bottles, Noyeau, Demijohns assorted from 3 to 6 gallons, Leiper's and Hamilton's Snuff in bladders and bottles, refined Salt Petre, and a few bags of Pear Barley.
Oct. 25. d1m

## FOR SALE,

*On Wednesday the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Leeton, in Fairfax County two miles from the town of Centerville,*

SOME

Valuable Negroes,

To discharge the debts due from the estate of George R. L. Turberville, deceased, that are at this time made known to the Administrator. Six months credit will be allowed the purchasers on their giving bond with approved security, or three per cent will be allowed to those purchasers who choose to pay ready money.

GARVIN CORBIN TURBERVILLE,
*Administrator.*
Nov. 16. d6t eods

*Printing in all its variety executed at this office.*

☞ The Sale of Col. Fitzgerald's Property (advertised for this day) is unavoidably postponed to a future day, on account of the indisposition of one of the executors; timely notice will be given of the next day's Sale.
Nov. 18.

## Public Sale.

*In Pursuance of a Deed of Trust from Jessee Taylor, deceased, to the subscriber, made to secure a debt due to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, upon the Premises, on Saturday the 4th day of December next,*

THE FOLLOWING

Valuable Property.

A LOT of Ground situated at the South West corner of King and Pitt-Streets, extending on Pitt-Street seventy feet, and thirty-three feet eight inches and an half on King Street; forty three feet of this lot on Pitt Street has a depth of sixty nine feet eight and one half inches, and the remainder at the corner of King and Pitt-Streets has a depth of thirty three feet, eight inches and an half, including the House now occupied by Mr. Edmund Denny.

Terms of sale, one third of the purchase money in six months, one third in twelve months, and the residue in eighteen months.

LUDWELL LEE, Trustee.
Nov. 5. d6s

## JOHN GARDNER LADD,

*Has for Sale,*

Loaf and brown Sugars,
Rum, Molasses, Coffee,
Brandy and Gineva,
Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, and Madeira, } WINES.
Russia Sheetings and Duck,
India Cotton,
A few boxes fine and coarse hats,
A great variety of Shoes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Best American Playing Cards,
Soap and Candles,
Corse and fine Salt,
Red Soal Leather,
James River manufactured Tobacco,
Cordage, Paper, Glass, Allum,
Cheese, Codfish, Shad, and Herrings,
Hyson, Hyson Shulan, Souchong, and Bohea } TEAS.
Refined Salt Petre,
Cordials in barrels,
Sweet Oil in boxes, Spermaceti, ditto.
Fresh Chocolate in boxes, &c. &c.
Also, about 50 hhds. Potomac TOBACCO.
Nov. 11. d

## ROBERT T. HOOE & CO.

*Have just imported by the ship Felicity from Liverpool, an assortment of*

FALL GOODS,

Which they offer for Sale by the piece or package.—Also, 70 crates STONE WARE, and a quantity of patent LIVERPOOL SALT.

They have also received by the brig Neptune and schooner Four Brothers.

A few hundred bushels of Lisbon Salt, Lisbon and Calcavello Wines, Fruits, Sweetmeats, &c. &c. all of which they will sell low from on board, if immediate application is made.

*They have on hand, a good assortment of*

GERMAN LINEN.

October 9. dtf

## THOMAS SIMMS,

*Has received by the brigs Neptune and Active,*

Fresh Oranges, by the box,
Do. Lemons, do.
Soft shelled Almonds, by the frail,
Filberts by the frail,
Sweet Oil by the bottle.

*He has also for Sale,*

Best Derry Mustard, by the bottle,
Dipt and mould Candles, by the box,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Olives, Anchovies and Capers, by the bottle,
English Walnuts,
Best Spanish Segars,
Raisins by the jar,
Coffee, by the bag,

*Likewise, a quantity of best* NEW-ENGLAND CHEESE, a general Assortment of GROCERIES, and a few hundred Bushels of excellent POTATOES.

Nov. 1. d

## JAMES WILSON,

*Has received, by the Industry, from London, an extensive Assortment of*

FALL GOODS,

Which will be offered for Sale immediately, by the piece or package.

*Also, by the above Vessel,*

Seven pipes and 18 hhds. genuine old Port Wine, two years in bottles.

Nov. 1. d

*Just received, and for Sale by*

## ABEL WILLIS,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
Rhode-Island CHEESE,
Apples,
Crab Cyder, by the barrel, of the first quality,
Cranberries,
Sweet Oranges,
Lemons, by the box,
Best Rhode Island Potatoes,
Mackerel, by the barrel, together with a general assortment of
GROCERIES and NUTS.
Nov. 16. d

## William Hartshorne,

*At his Store, on col. Hoe's Wharf, has for Sale,*

Pennsylvania & Swedish barr Iron,
Philadelphia lump and loaf Sugar by the hhd. or barrel,
Brown Sugar of the first quality, by the barrel or hhd.
Fine Salt, in sacks,
Coarse Salt by the bushel,
Old Corn, Tar,
Plaster of Paris, by the bushel,
James River Coal,
Tobacco, in kegs,
Hay in bundles, about 200 each,

A few Lots in good situations on Fairfax, Wilks, Prince and Washington streets, Sale or Rent.—Also for Sale, a three story Brick-House, on King near Fairfax street, a very good stand for business.
10th Mo. 11th, 1802.

## *TO LET,*

A convenient Dwelling-House for a small Family; situated on Duke-street, near the corner of Water street. The house is completely finished; with a convenient Kitchen and other out Houses. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at Mott's Tavern, or to Charles M'Knight, Fairfax street.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.
Nov. 13. eotf

## Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Mount Washington, a yellow and white HOUND DOG, with a bushy Tail, named ROYAL. He had a long Chain about his neck, when he escaped. Whoever will return him to the Subscriber, at Mount Washington, 1 mile this side of George-Town ferry, shall receive the above Reward.

WILLIAM SPENCE.
Mount-Washington, Nov. 4. d

## WILLIAM HODGSON.

*Has received by the Brutus, from Liverpool, an assortment of*

FALL GOODS.

*He has also on hand,*

A choice parcel of Grenada Rum, Liverpool fine Salt, bottled London Brown Stout, Porter in casks, 6 doz. each old, Port Wine in bottles, a ton of Sheathing Paper and a quantity of Grindstones.
Oct. 15. d

## JOSEPH RIDDLE, & Co.

HAVE received a considerable addition to their assortment per the Industry, capt. M'Kenzie, from London.
Nov. 2. d

## WM. HARTSHORNE

*Has for Sale,*

The first quality of Lisbon and ground Allum SALT.

Also, a few yards superfine Bolting Cloth, and Mess Beef, in half barrels, and 1 pair of BURR STONES.

N. B. He gives Cash for Wheat at his Mill, or in town.
11th Mo. 13. d

FROM THE LONDON EVENING POST.

## LITERATURE.

### *ESSAY ON HUMOUR.*

*To the Editor.*

SIR,

*The following essay on humour is from the pen of the celebrated Henry Fielding. It is one of his productions which are not to be found in his works, nor do I believe there are three copies of it to be found in the kingdom. Fielding's name would at all times be a passport, but this appears to me to have that intrinsic merit which would recommend them without any adventitious aid.*

*I am, &c.* *H.*

*Non hæc jocosæ comeniunt Lyræ.*
*Such matters are beyond a jest.*
HOR.

If any person should have the assurance to exhibit a set of bristol stones to the public as real diamonds, or if another should call himself a Chinaman, and deliver to his customers some of the vilest earthenware as the real production of China or Dresden, the consequence in such cases is certain. The imposition would be too gross to deceive a single individual, and the undertakers would immediately become the objects of universal ridicule and contempt.

Again, should any man pretend to be a connoisseur, go about the town and abuse the finest jewels as mere counterfeits would not such a person presently gain the reputation of a madman, and be soon ashamed of showing his ridiculous face in public?

This, however, is not the case with the dealers of letters. The truest brilliant often lies overlooked and neglected on the book-sellers shelves, while the more impudent counterfeits are received, admired and encouraged. Milton himself (I am ashamed of my country when I say it) very narrowly escaped from the jaws of oblivion: and instead of shining forever with those great lights of antiquity, in whose constellation he is now admitted, was like to have been bundled up with those Ephemeran insect authors, of whom every day almost sees the birth and the funeral.

Now may we not hence conclude, that in the distinction of diamonds, china, and such like, from their counterfeits, there are some certain well known criterions to form and direct our judgment; and that in matters of invention and learning, either there are no rules to guide our opinion, or that such rules are but weakly established, and that we are in general, very ignorant of them.

Hence must arise those different notions, which we so often find among men of the same author, and the same work; and which Horace allegorically points at, when he says—

*Tres mihi Convivæ prope dissentire videntur, &c.*

Thus, in one company it is very common to hear the same book extolled to the skies, with the epithets of fine, excellent, inimitable, and so forth; which in another is vilified and run down, as the lowest, and the saddest stuff that ever was written.

Of all kinds of writing, there is none on which this variety of opinion is so common as in those of humour, as perhaps there is no word in our language of which men have in general so vague and undetermined an idea. I am apt to question whether the greater part of mankind have any idea at all in their heads when this word drops (perhaps accidentally) from their tongue.

I remember a gentleman who used to have this word frequently in his mouth, and bestowed it with great liberality on most of his acquaintance. I was sometimes inclined to wonder at his taste, till I happened to be on board a ship with him, when he rapt out a great oath, and swore that the ship had a great deal of humor in it. I was now satisfied that with my friend this word had no meaning at all.

What can we sometimes conceive of an audience at a play house, where I have heard the dullest chit-chat between gentlemen and ladies, called humor, and applauded as such? On the other side, Albumazer, (a comedy revived by Garrick) was but coldly received, and the little French lawyer of Fletcher was hissed off the stage.

And here I cannot omit a pleasant fact, to which I was myself a witness. A certain comic author produced a piece on Drury-Lane stage, called the Highland Fair, in which he intended to display the comical humours of the Highlanders. The audience who had for three nights together sat staring at each other, scarce knowing what to make of their entertainment, on the fourth, joined in an unanimous exploding laugh. This they had continued through an act, when the author, who unhappily mistook the peals of laughter which he heard for applause, went up to Mr. Wilkes, and with an air of triumph, said, "Deel taak my saul, sir, they begin to take the humour at last!"

Whether the audience or the poet erred most on this occasion, I shall not determine. Certain it is, that this is no unusual thing in the former, to make very gross mistakes in this matter, as great indeed as the late learned Bernard Lintot, the book-seller, who having purchased the copy of a tragedy called Phædra and Hypolitus, lamented that the author had not put a little more humour in it; for that, he said, was the only thing it wanted.

In truth there is nothing so unsettled and uncertain, as our notion of humour in general. The most common opinion is, whatever deverts or makes you laugh is humour; and in porportion as men are more or less risible in their nature, they are more or less liberal in this appellation. A merry fellow, or a pleasant companion, as he is called (and by the bye, I have known many a dull dog called so) never fails to obtain the character of a man of humour, among his acquaintance and admirers. The qualifications of these gentlemen are a somewhat of drollery to the voice; and their performance are usually a merry catch, or a long story, with a sting of the same kind in the tail.

I forbear to mention here the vast variety of handy or practical jests, as I have seen them touched elsewhere, all which are reputed to be humour by the vulgar. Such are tweaks by the nose, kicks on the breech, pulling away your chair, snatching off your wig with many others.

But there is another kind of humour, on which I do not remember to have seen any remarks. This is that tragical humour, which was perhaps intended by the learned bookseller above mentioned; and which tho' it may tend to raise laughter in some, may, however be said to have its foundation in tears.

As the species of practical humour, just before spoken of, are produced by doing little jocose mischiefs to others, this tragical humour consists in afflicting men with the greatest and most serious evils; in a word, in ruining, destroying, and tormenting mankind.

History abounds, with examples of men who have very eminently possessed this kind of humour.—There has scarce indeed existed a single tyrant or conqueror upon earth, who, though otherwise extremely dull was not a great master this way. Alexander the great was much gifted with this quality, of which we have many instances in the accounts of his Asiatic expedition. His burning the city of Persepolis in particular, was a performance of most exquisite humour.

What were the reigns of Caligula and Claudius, of Nero and Domitian, of Commodus, Caracalla, Heliogablus, and all those imperial bucks, or bloods of Rome, but great tragical farces, in which one half of mankind, was with much humour put to death and tortures, for the diversion of the other half?

But of all the performances of this kind I have ever met with, I am most pleased with the common story of Phalarias and Perillus.—The latter of these being desirous of recommending himself to the favor of the former, who was a great tyrant, and consequently a great lover of the tragical humour, acquainted his master Phalarias, that he had, with much invention and hard labor, contrived an entertainment for him, which would produce the highest sport and pastime. It was thus to be performed the artist had made the brazen image of a bull, into the belly of which a human creature was to be conveyed. The bull was then to be heated till it was red hot, by means of which the person inclosed within, suffering the most intolerable torments, would very nearly imitate, or, to speak in the present fashionable taste would admirably mimic, the roaring of a bull.

Phalarias highly approved the project; but being himself a man of great humour, he was willing to add something of his own to the joke. He therefore chose Perillus, the inventor, for the person on whom the experiment was first to be tried, and accordingly shut him up and roasted him in his own bull.

From this, I suppose, that pleasant humour called roasting was derived, for so not only the term, but the thing seems to intimate, this diverting entertainment consisting in giving all the torment possible to the object, and may indeed be called roasting alive.

Hence likewise the pleasant pastime of roasting men's characters may possibly take its origin. Hence all that torrent of humour which flows so plentifully in libels of all kinds, in which names that we ought to tremble to think of, and others which highly deserve our reverence and honor are pointed out as a mark of ridicule and contempt; and to use the common expression, *roasted* for the entertainment of the public.

To conclude, as Tully long ago said, that there was no absurdity which some of the sophists had not maintained to be true philosophy; so there is no nonsense whatever, provided it be dashed with abuse and scurility, which will not pass with many for *true humour*.

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FROM THE BALANCE.

## ON EDUCATION.

### No. XIX.

EUROPEAN systems of education should be adopted, in our country, with great caution. Generally they appear to have been designed for the families of the nobility and gentry, rather than for the poorer classes of people. They are adapted to the condition of youth of fortune, who have, in reversion, their thousands a year; and who are entitled by their rank and circumstances to appear at a royal court, or to move in the brilliant circles of fashion. A mode of education, that might be proper for youth of this description, would not merely become absurd, but pernicious, to those of the inferior grades. It is a refined species of cruelty to excite & cherish in young minds a taste for splendor of appearance, such as is above their circumstances and beyond their reach: for it renders them a prey to the perpetual corrodings of discontent and fruitless ambition; and places them in the situation of Tantalus, who, as ancient fable says, was doomed to suffer the torments of eternal thirst, while the delicious waters, which he was forbidden to drink, were constantly flowing before his eyes and almost within the reach of his parched lips. The gifts of fortune, however dazzling and captivating they may appear, seldom bring with them an uncommon portion of happiness; but they entitle their possessors to a grandeur of appearance, which is both unbecoming and ruinous in people of but middling circumstances. Therefore any manner of education, that tends to inspire young minds with an ambition for expence and show, incompatable with their condition in life, is tempting them with forbidden fruit, and is sowing in their minds the seeds of wretchedness.

These sentiments apply with peculiar propriety and force to the people of this country. Locally separated from the nations of Europe, by a wide-spreading ocean, and distinguished from all the rest of the world by the structure of their government, it behoves them to form a *national character*: the foundation of which must be laid in such general modes of education, as are appropriate to their peculiar circumstances. While, in this country, there are no hereditary ranks, few only of its inhabitants are born to the patrimonial inheritance of such ample fortunes, as lift them above the necessity of a personal attention to some kind of business, and to the rules and maxims of economy. The great body of the youth of our nation have very little other source of dependance for a livelihood and fortune, besides their own industry and prudent management.—They should, therefore, be early initiated into the necessary principles of economy, and to be taught how to *earn* and to *save* property. They should be made to know the value and the use of money. For want of this knowledge, the children of the rich frequently become poor. Nursed in the lap of indolence and totally destitute of economy, their "riches make to themselves wings and fly away;" and they are quickly engulphed in poverty that renders them peculiarly wretched.—"Dig they cannot; and to beg they are ashamed." For want of this necessary knowledge, the profoundest students, and the most distinguished characters among the Literati are often seen to be the most unskilful and unsuccessful in worldly pursuits.—They read the *classics* & relish their beauties. They number and measure the stars, and call them by their names; but while their attention has been wholy occupied in these scientific pursuits, they remain ignorant of domestic concerns and the necessary arts of living; & are ten fold more liable to imposition than their illiterate neighbours, who have been used to the daily traffic and scrambling pursuits of the world. The mode of education, proper for our youth, (the families of the very rich excepted) is such as will embrace objects of solid utility, rather than those of the showy and finical kind.—To stock the country with a numerous race of *Gentleman and Ladies*, genteelly educated; inordinately fond of fashionable expence, but without the means of supporting it; too proud to labour, and too poor to be idle;—would be extremely fatal to its interest. It is infinitely better to rear up plain, sensible, well moralised men and women, fraught with the maxims of prudence; who will conform themselves to their circumstances, and neither eat the bread of idleness, nor drink the cup of vanity; who will be qualified to act their parts usefully in society, and to become prudent, industrious husbands, and discreet and diligent wives: *Thus*, to use the expressions of a sacred writer, the sons of our land "would be as plants grown up in their youth: Its daughters would be as corner stones, polished after the similitude of a palace."—And, in his words, it may be added, "Happy is that people, that is in such a case."

It would be easy to draw examples from the famous republics of ancient Greece & Rome; but there is an example to our purpose, in a modern republic. The people of the United Netherlands, after they had shook off the Spanish yoke and become an independent republic, distinguished themselves, for a long time, by their general industry and plain frugal manners. They published idleness, as a crime against the state. They estimated every thing according to its utility. They honored labor and encouraged useful arts. They even raised a monument to the memory of the man who taught them how to cure their *herrings*. Every species of extravagance and prodigality met with their marked contempt. With them it was a standing rule, that every family (extraordinaries excepted) should live within its income and the rule was never violated, but at the expence of incuring public disgrace. Thus, by the united force of example and education, they continued in their steady industrious habits and frugal manners, from age to age, during the lapse of nearly two centuries; and rising from small beginnings and gradually vanquishing natural obstacles, that were seemingly unsurmountable, they attained to an astonishing pitch of opulence and power, in a manner, banished poverty from their realms while among their finical neighbors, the French, they were no less than seven millions, who were distressingly poor. Nor was it till after the Dutch had introduced the luxurious manners of their neighbours that they lost their independent spirit and national character & became enervated and servile; and were finally made to revolve, as an insignificant sattellite, arround a superior orb. SENEX.

NOTE.

*It was the intention of the writer of the foregoing essays to have offered some tho'ts on the study of the dead languages; on* "Science falsly so called," *or those speculative parts of literature, which are totally inapplicable to the affairs of human life; and on the expedience of a scientific study of Botany, Mineralogy, Agriculture, Horticulture, mechanical principles, and of whatever tends to relieve the labours and multiply the comforts of Man. But having already extended his essays to an unexpected prolixity, which nothing but the importance of the subject can justify; he abandons these topics for the present; and will conclude, in the next number, with a few strictures on* female *education.*

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BOSTON, November 9.

Arrived, schr. Lydia, Levi Stutson, 60 days from Lisbon. This attentive gentleman has favored us with the following. Left at Lisbon schr. Lively, Warner, arrived the 5th September in 25 days from Gloucester, all well; barque Columbia, Day, of Boston, from Baltimore, quarantined for losing one man on his passage by the fever, remainder well; a ship belonging to Providence, R. I. performing quarantine; brig Syren, Patterson, from Philadelphia, bound to Leghorn, but put into Lisbon, in consequence of hearing that the Emperor of Morocco had declared war against the United States; obliged to perform quarantine. A Mooriſh cruising ship of 16 guns, at anchor, sent in for a number of cables and anchors, from the Portuguese government. Spoke, Sept.

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Spoke, Sept.

ll, lat. 30, N. long. 12, W. ship Amsterdam Packet, Green, from Lisbon, all well. Sept. 12, lat. 39, N. long. 13, W. schr. Hannah, Gerrish, from Newburyport, bound to Lisbon. Oct 18, lat. 42, long. 50, W. ship Washington, ——, from New York, bound to Liverpool. Oct. 31, lat. 42, N. long. 60, W. fell in with the ship Bellona, Samuel Nicols, belonging to N. York, from Cadiz, dismasted, and out of provisions—took on board the passengers and crew. Nov. 4, lat. 42, N. long. 67, W. fell in with the schr. Satisfaction, Samuel Cargill, from Wiscasset, full of water—took the crew from the wreck.

November 10.

*Latest from Europe.*

By the Salem, capt. Russell, from Bordeaux, we have received Paris papers to the 20th, and Bordeaux journals to the 26th September.

All the articles in the Paris papers conspire to shew, that the consular government gains strength and vigor daily; and there does not appear one murmur of discontent or disloyalty. All power resides in the First Consul, and the Conservative Senate; which Bonaparte takes care shall be composed of none but such as are devoted to him. He has the sole right of appointing the Senators; and we find, by the Gazette of the 18th September, that he had named that day as Senators, citizens Arrial, Minister of Justice: Dubelloy, archbishop of Paris; Aboyille, major general and First Inspector of Artillery. [He served in the United States during our revolutionary war] Fouche, late minister of General Police; and Rœderer, to be Senators. While such men enjoy the conservative power, Bonaparte has nothing to fear.

The Bordeaux papers still indicate an astonishing increase of commerce, and activity of business; and the principal part of the entries and clearances are French.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15.

Cleared, ship Logan, Macy, Liverpool; Fame, Law, Hull; brig Hunter, Hassey, Marseilles; Penelope, Rea, Madeira and Teneriffe; Twins, Scott, Jamaica; sch'r Polly, Morrison, do. Mary, Van Norden, Yarmouth.

*Arrived since our last.*

Ship George and Mary, Lawton, in 48 days from St. Petersburgh. Left there, George-William, capt. Hicks of Providence, and a brig belonging to Providence, just arrived. Oct. 31st, lat. 42, 16, long. 57, spoke the ship Diligence, out 7 days from Salem, bound to Copenhagen. Nov. 5th, lat. 41, 42, long. 67, spoke brig ——, capt. Wood, out 47 days from Liverpool, bound to Boston. Nov. 9th, Southampton, spoke sloop Lark, captain Coleman, out 13 days from Philadelphia, bound to Nantucket.

Swedish brig Stralsund, capt. Shultz, in 33 days from St. Ubes. Left no vessels there for this port, and spoke none on the passage. Nov. 3, carried away our main top-gallant mast, in a gale of wind.

Brig Hound, Carson, 25 days from Curracoa. Left the pilot boat Fizgig, to sail in 3 or 4 days for New-York. Oct. 29, lat. 27, 42, long. 71, 41, spoke schooner Dwyer, Garman, 11 days from Norfolk for Jamaica. Capt. C. informs, that he saw on the coast about 20 sail of square rigged vessels, inward bound. Markets dull at Curracoa.

A Gentleman who came passenger in the Ohio, and on whose veracity the greatest confidence may be placed, informs us that Cotton had experienced a rise in Liverpool, and asserts, that it rose 25 per cent in one day.

In consequence of the great demand for Gin at Rotterdam, when the Rising Sun sailed, that article had taken a rise of 13½ Flemish.

The ship Phœbe Ann, Edward Gardener, master bound from Philadelphia to Antwerp, has put into this port, the Capt. finding her so deeply laden, that she was unable to keep the sea, or to carry sail.

In Saturday's Gazette we mentioned the arrival of the ship Holland, from Rio de la Plata. Yesterday we saw a seaman on board of the Holland, who four months since, was at Alseneda, twelve leagues to the northward of Buenos Ayres. He informs that the ship Oliver Elsworth, of this port was there unloading. The ship Canton late of Philadelphia, under Spanish colors; the ships Mary Ann, Hannibal, and Rolla, also of Salem; and the brig Enterprize, of New-York, were also at Alseneda. Our informant further adds, that the crew of the Enterprize had left her, in consequence of a dispute with the captain.

PHILADELPHIA, November 17.

*Extract of a letter dated Madrid, August 16th, 1801, received yesterday, via Boston.*

"A convention has been signed here by this government and your minister, to ascertain the spoliations; but it only embraces Spanish depredations and exonerates the Spanish government from any act of the French, in or out of Spanish ports. Hence all French consular condemnations and seizures within the jurisdiction of the Spanish ports will not be taken cognizance of.

"I understand the court of Portugal is much displeased with your executive for the removal of its minister."

*Extract of a letter dated Port au Prince, Oct. 21, 1802.*

The inhabitants of this unhappy island are loaded with taxes. They have just been taxed nineteen millions of livres, under the pretence that these different duties are for the maintenance of the army charged with re-establishing order in St. Dominigo.

The commodities, good or animals of every person whatever are put into requisition; and when payment in asked for, the plaintiff is laughed at, and after having poured on him a thousand injuries, they roughly push him out of doors. Every day such a scene is renewed.

The very inhabitants who are overloaded with such enormous taxes, are compelled to go upon guard 15 times a month, often to go out of the city to fight in the mountains, where they are sent to be murdered by the rebellious negroes.

Every body privately complains of the despotism of the commanders, and of the general oppression; but alas! no one dare to raise his voice, and only laments his doom in silence.

This is, in a few words, our deplorable situation. Hence, nineteen out of twenty inhabitants of the colony would be very glad to leave it. Far from seeing any chance to better our situation, we are but too much convinced that they only want to take from us the few dollars left us by the negroes.

Arrrived, Brig Surprise, Bennet, (in distress dismasted.)

Cleared, ships Rose, Clasby, Cork & Liverpool; Elizabeth, Morris, P. Antonio; Ceres, Thompson, New York; Brig Express, Sherer, Teneriffe; schrs. Sukey & Peggy, Wallace, Port Republican; Adventure, Butterworth, Halifax; Morning Star, Gardner, Nova Scotia; sloop Lucinda, Rowe, Boston;

Brig Joseph and James, Watson from hence have arrived at Port Republican.

Arrived, brig Surprize, Bennet, in distress. The Surprize sailed from Baltimore for Aux Cayes some time since. On the 22d ult. she experienced a tremendous gale, in which she lost foremast, mainmast and bowsprit; all the lumber on deck, a part of cargo, and Mr. Grenier, a passenger, were washed overboard. Oct. 23, in lat. 37, N. long. 69 W. capt. B. spoke the Barque Packet, Sawyer, from Philadelphia to Lisbon, from whom he was kindly supplied with a fore topsail. The same day fell in with an English ship from Halifax to Barbadoes, from the capt of which he politely received a spar, to substitute as a foremast. Several of the crew of the Surprize were severely wounded in the gale. The immense strain in the chain plates, by the rigging before the masts went over the side, caused holes to be worked into the bends of 4 or 5 inches in diameter.

BALTIMORE, November 17.

Arrived last night ship Sally, 56 days from Londonderry, 68 passengers. On soundings, spoke the schooner Farmer, from St. Kitts, bound to Boston.

Also, brig Louisa Wheeden, Helms, 30 days from Guadaloupe. Spoke nothing on the passage.

Also, the Prussian brig Prutonia. Bandelin, 52 days from Embden.

Also, brig Henry, Sherman, from Malaga, via Gibraltar 56 days, brings no news and spoke nothing.

Also, brig Martha and Mary, Smith, 25 days from St. Thomas's. Left there schr. Fox of New York, and several others not recollected. Spoke nothing.

Also, schr. Frederick, Hart, 15 days from Boston. Spoke brig George, Taylor, from Lisbon to Alexandria in the bay.

Also, brig Betsey and Peggy, Durkee, 21 days from Savannah.

Also, schooner Martha Washington, Buskirk, 10 days from New York.

The brig Venilia, Houston, 15 days from this port to Jamaica, was spoken October 26, in lat. 21, 16, long. 71.

The ship Ardent, Westcot, from Lisbon is in the bay.

November 18.

Arrived, schooner Sea Flower, Selby, 35 days from Trinidad, bound to Philadelphia, spoke nothing.

NORFOLK, Nov. 13.

Arrived sch'r Ann, capt. Caleff, 40 days from Malaga. Oct. 22, in lat. 27, long. 55 spoke the ship Dunrobin Castle, capt. M'Bride, 33 days from St Ubes, bound to Norfolk. The sch'r Minerva, capt. Drummond, sailed the same day from Malaga, bound to this port.

Capt. Caleff informs that two Swedish merchantmen were captured off Alicant, the middle of September, by a Tripolitan cruizer.

Arrived the French ship Antelope, capt. ——, 50 days from Dunkirk. In the Antelope came passenger capt. Beard, of the ship Æriel of Baltimore, which ship was lost off the harbour of Dunkirk. The sch'r. Ann, capt. William Corran, of this port, had arrived at Havre from Barcelona.

# Alexandria Advertiser.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

When Washington was called a murderer and a hypocrite—when Adams was called a robber, a royalist and an hoary headed incendiary—when these things were echoed through all the jacobin papers of the union, the democrats smiled at, approved of, and repeated, the calumnies. But now, when the demagogues have mounted the official chariot, they prate about lacerations of the press, sacredness of character and respect for the constituted authorities Lord! how the world is turned upside down!

*(Gaz. U. S.)*

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

*Lisbon, 6th September, 1802.*

SIR,

For the information and government of the merchants trading to this country, I will thank you to have inserted in the newspapers, the enclosed translation of an order, issued by this court the 4th inst ant. As that part of the order relating to the consumption, was ambiguously expressed, an explanation from the judge and administrator of the corn market was requested; but they differed in opinion on the subject, the former conceiving that the importation was only intended, the latter that both the importation and consumption were prohibited after the 4th of January. By the next vessel I shall be able to communicate what the real intention of this government is. Wheat, Indian corn, and excepting rice, all other kinds of bread stuffs, including ship biscuit, and all other articles hitherto allowed from the United States, continue to be freely admitted upon the same footing as before. With respect I am, sir, your most humble servant,

WILLIAM JARVIS.

*Benj. Lincoln, Esq.*

"In observance of the royal orders of the prince regent, our lord, lately expedited to the corn market, for the purpose of prohibiting the introduction into this kingdom, of flour, fabricated in foreign countries, in consequence of the causes having ceased, which made the introduction necessary during the time it has had free entry into the corn market, for consumption in this city, and other places of this kingdom. And to the end, that this determination shall be duly observed, and that all persons interested in this branch of business, should have a full knowledge of the same, that they may govern themselves accordingly—I have ordered the present to be passed, with the declaration, in conformity to the same royal orders; that the space of four months be allowed for the consumption of the flour existing, as well as for what may arrive, counting from the date hereof. And this shall be fixed up in the customary places.

(Signed)

*Jao de Soldanha de Olivirate Sonza.*

Corn-Market, Sept. 4, 1802.

*Extract of a letter from a very respectable house at Malaga, dated Sept. 28.*

"Our crops of fruit this season have been very backward, the damp weather and constant easterly wind during the time they were curing, destroyed a good part of the early fruit, considerable orders from all parts have also contributed to the establishment of high prices, far higher than could have been expected, and a late storm of rain has destroyed the remaining dry fruit that was still lying on the ground; it is calculated that one third of the crop will be lost by this unfortunate accident, which will not only maintain the prices of fruit, but cause them to advance."

Another letter from Grivegnee and Co. of Malaga, to M. Bridge, Esq. mentions, that raisins had risen there to 7½ Spanish dollars per quarter barrel.

*From PARIS, August 1, 1802.*

"Mr. Fenwick, the late consul at Bourdeaux, lately applied to president Jefferson for another appointment; the president told him the public voice was so much against him, that he could not give him a public appointment; but observed at the same time that the treasury would take care of him:—Accordingly Mr. F. is sent to Amsterdam, as banker of the United States, with a promise that all the monies paid in Europe by the United States shall go through his hands. Thus a minister resident of 4500 dollars is displaced to make way for one, who will make out of the United States at least 20,000!! Such is modern economy.

"I am informed, that a number of our countrymen have celebrated the 4th of July at Bourdeaux, in a truly democratic style, with American consul as president, and the American consul for Lisbon as vice-president. After dinner a number of democratic toasts were drank; and the president, with a torch blew up a gingerbread bastile, erected for that occasion, while the music played *caira, carmagnole* and *Marsellois*. The day happening to be on the Sabbath, it was proposed to postpone until monday, the celebration. This, however, was overruled by the men of the age of reason." [*Bost. Cen.*]

*Le Clerc's bills.*—The holders of these bills ought to be cautious how they part with them, without receiving a valuable consideration therefor. Although some of them have been protested for non-payment, and the payment of others deferred; yet some of them *have been* paid. From passengers recently arrived here, and from letters from France, from merchants of the first respectability, it appears that these bills will eventually be paid or settled, probably by funding the one half, and paying the other half in cash.

WONDERFUL CHANGES IN THE HEAVENLY LUMINARIES.

"The ancient astronomers had observed a new star in the heart of the Swan, which from time to time disappeared. In the year 1600, it was equal to a star of the first magnitude; it greatly diminished, and at length disappeared. M. Cassini perceived it in 1665. It increased five years successively; it then began to decrease, and re-appeared no more. In 1670, a new star was observed near the head of the Swan. It disappeared and became again visible in 1672. From that period it was seen no more till 1709; and in 1713, it totally disappeared." The Pleiades, a constellation mentioned in the book of Job, once contained seven stars. Six only are now perceptible. The eventh disappeared at the siege of Troy, about 1209 years before the birth of Christ.

What has become of this star and of others which have disappeared? Have they been utterly extinguished, together with the worlds with which they were systematically connected?

"The stars fade away; the Sun himself grows dim with age, and Nature sinks in years."

*From the* UNIVERSAL ASYLUM.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD DUN.

Some have derived this word from the French word *donnez*, signifying *give me*, implying a demand of something due; and others, amongst whom is the celebrated Dr. Johnson, from the Saxon word *dunan* to *clamour*. Both are wrong. The origin of the word, as related in a periodical work published in London nearly a century ago, is simply this.—In the reign of Henry VII a famous bailiff named *Joe Dun*, lived in the town of Lincoln. This man was so extremely dextrous in his rough business, that it was usual, when a person refused to pay his debts, to say, *why don't you* DUN *him?* That is, why don't you send *Dun* to arrest him? And hence the custom, of calling a person, who presses another for the payment of money, a *Dun*.


FOR SALE,

*On board the Schooner Nancy, from Salem,*

BENJAMIN CHASE, Master,

Fifty half pipes of

CLARET WINE.

For terms apply to the Captain on board, or at JANNEY and PATON's store.

Nov. 20. eo3t

## Ricketts, Newton & Co.

*Have received and for Sale,*

220 pieces Bandanna Handkercheifs,
50 do. Ruſſia Sheeting,
20 bales Cotton,
40 barrels and 10 hhds. Muſcovado Sugar,
50 boxes brown Soap,
50 do. Caſtile do.
50 do. Candles,
30 do. Chocolate,
2 hhds. Loaf Sugars,
7 hhds. Antigua Rum,
1 hhd. clean Flax,
1 ton Rhode-Iſland Cheeſe,
7 boxes Wool and Cotton Cards,
A few pipes and half pipes of Vidonia Wines, of ſuperior quality,
Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Imperial and Hyſon ſkin Teas,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
206 do. Writing Paper,

A handſome aſſortment of Prints and Iriſh Linens—a large quantity of Bed-Cords and Plough Lines.

*They have to RENT,*

The WARE HOUSE lately occupied by Mr. John Janney, adjoining their Brick Store, and a comfortable Dwelling Houſe on Prince ſtreet, lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Mathews For particulars enquire as above.

October 15.

## B E E F.

A few barrels of good BEEF (lately acked) juſt received and for ſale by

BENJAMIN SHREVE, jun.

October 14 d

## COTTOM & STEWART

*Have juſt received a large and general aſſortment of*

BOOKS

In the different branches of Literature.

*Alſo,*

ALMANACS

For 1803,

With a general aſſortment of

Dr. Church's Patent Medicines,

Which they offer wholeſale or retail to the public at very reduced prices.

October 12. d

## JANNEY & PATON,

*Have juſt received by the ſch'r Harmony, capt. Crabtree, from Porto Rico,*

20 hhds. & 250 barrels firſt quality Muſcovado Sugars,

*Alſo, on Hand,*

Molaſſes, in hhds.
Grenada and Jamaica Rum, in hhds. and barrels,
Catalonia Wine,
N. England Rum, in hhds. & barrels,
Souchong Tea, of a ſuperior quality,
Brown and Caſtile Soap,
Mould and dipt Candles,
Cogniac Brandy,
Fine and coarſe Salt,
Men and women's Shoes,
Queens Ware in crates, aſſorted,

With a complete aſſortment of N. England and Ruſſia CORDAGE; Eaſt-India and Ruſſia Goods.

*A L S O,*

20 Hhds. Berbice Coffee,
40 do. 2d quality Sugar.

Oct. 30. d

## Juſt Received,

*And for ſale by the Subſcriber, at his ſtore corner of Prince and Union ſtreets,*

15 Pipes Madeira Wine,
10 do. 4th proof Brandy,
5 do. New-England Rum,
2 do. Holland Gin,
3 Quarter caſks Catalonia red Wine,
3 Kegs Anniſeed Cordial,
14 Boxes dipt Candles,
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
Coffee and Pepper in bags,
Hyſonſkin and Souchong Tea,
Jamaica Rum and Malaga Wine,
Raiſins in kegs and boxes,
Leiper's Snuff in half barrels and kegs,
Men's coarſe and fine ſhoes,
Womens' Morocco and fancy kid do.

And eight Bales of INDIA GOODS, conſiſting of Mamoodies, Emerties, Guzzinahs, Mohanas, Gungies, Checks and Calicoes, and a few pieces China and Lunge Handkercheifs, and Ravens Duck. A large quantity of RED SOAL-LEATHER, and a few barrels Tanner's beſt brown OIL.

BENJ. SHREVE, jun.

Oct. 21. eo

## POCKET-BOOKS.

COTTOM & STEWART,

*Have juſt received a handſome aſſortment of*

Ladies Pocket-Books & Thread Caſes, Gentlemen's Pocket-Books and Aſſes ſkin Tablets

## Juſt received,

A few boxes freſh LEMONS, LIMES and ſweet ORANGES.

A L S O,

Filberts, Engliſh Walnuts and Almonds, of an excellent quality.

JOSEPH DYSON.

## R. T. HOOE & CO.

*Have received, by the Brig Induſtry, from London,*

THE BALANCE OF THEIR

FALL GOODS.

Nov. 1. tf

## Lands in Kentucky.

*To be ſold by Public Sale at the Tontine Coffee-Room, New York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon.*

Eleven thouſand acres of land in one or more lots; laying in the county of Fayette, ſtate of Kentucky about 30 miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles ſouth eaſt of the Ohio River and adjacent to the public road between the two Maima Rivers and ſeveral riſing ſettlements. The ſoil generally good, well watered and timber of various deſcriptions.

Theſe lands within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky rivers, both navigable two to three hundred miles above the extremity of the lands.

*Alſo,*

To be ſold at the ſame time and place as the above, *another TRACT of LAND* of nine thouſand acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, ſtate of Kentucky, nearly the ſame diſtance from Lexington, Frankfort and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking river, diſtant from the latter only a few miles.

The ſoil is in general good, well watered and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighborhood of the ſettled parts of Kentucky, and oppoſite a Jerſey ſettlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, Eſq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds are clear and indiſputable.

As theſe lands are to be diſpoſed of for behalf of creditors, they will be poſitively ſold to the higheſt bidder, for appoved notes at two and three months.

Capt. Fowler or Mr. James Maſterſon of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or major John Lee near Frankfort will point out the lands. For further information and an accurate plan of the lands, apply to John & Charles Wilkes Eſqrs. or Lewis Simond Eſq. New York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

October 1. eo

The ſubſcribers authoriſed by the Will of the late George Carret, of Stafford County, will ſell at Public Auction the firſt Monday of December next, in the town of Leeſburg, his

TRACT OF LAND,

Lying on both ſides of Gooſe Creek, in this County, and running from thence to the ſaid town; containing about five thouſand acres, moſt of which has been laid off in lots, and ſince leaſed for lives or a term of years; from the peculiarly eligible ſituation of this land, and its great fitneſs for the improving ſtate of agriculture that is taking place in this neighborhood, it is hoped that it will be an object worth the attention of thoſe who wiſh to veſt their money in landed property; one third of the purchaſe money will be required on the day of ſale, the remaining two thirds to be paid by two annual inſtallments; ſix per cents of the Stock of the U. States will be taken in payment for one half of the two delayed inſtallments, at its current value, in the principal commercial towns, or bonds with good perſonal ſecurity and mortages will be required to ſecure the payments.

Mr. John Mathias, living in Leeſburg, and ſurveyor of this County, has a plat of the land and will ſurvey or ſhow any part of it to thoſe who wiſh it, they paying his expences for ſo doing.

LANDON CARTER, Junr.
THOMAS L. LEE.

Loudoun County, Auguſt 20. eo

## Potomac Brewery.

BILLINGTON & CRUSE,

*Have commenced Brewing, and have now ready for Sale,*

Table Beer, at 4 dols. per barrel,
Draught Beer 6 do. do.

And in a few days will have fine pale Ale for private families, at 7 dollars per barrel, and a ſteady ſupply through the ſeaſon.

Yeaſt every day.

N. B. Grains for ſale on Tueſdays and Fridays.

We want to purchaſe a good

DRAY HORSE.

Nov. 16. eo1m

## WILLIAM OXLEY,

*Has imported in the* CATHERINE, BRUTUS *and* FELICITY *from Liverpool, and* INDUSTRY *from London, a large and general aſſortment of*

FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Superfine, refines and all qualities and colours 6 qrs. & 7 qrs. Cloths, Plaines, Caſſimeres, Kerſeys, Coatings, Friezes, Kendal Cottons, Half Thicks, white Serges, ſported Swanſkins, Welſh Plains, Swanſdowns, Toilanets, Roſe Blankets, ſtriped Blanketing, Bearſkins Fearnaught, Woolen, Worſted, Cotton & ſilk Hoſiery; ſcarlet Cloaks; Calicoes, Muſlins & Muſlin Handkerchiefs; fancy Cords, Fuſtians, Jeans, Dimities, Bed Ticking, Durants, Calimancoes, Wildbores, Bombazetts, Bombazeens, Camblets, Laces & Edgings; Silk Handkerchiefs, faſhionable Straw & Chip Hats, Gimps, white and coloured Threads, &c. &c.

*A L S O,*

An Aſſortment of

Hardware and Cutlery.

Nov. 2. d6teo3w

The Subſcriber has received,

12,000lb. Green Coffee, entitled to drawback, and
18 bales of Cotton, which he will ſell low.

*He has alſo for Sale,*

Molaſſes of the firſt quality, and
A few hhds. of Sugar.

ROBERT YOUNG.

October 13. eo

## Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Gill's paſture, near Alexandria, two or three weeks ſince, a handſome SORREL COLT, 3 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, with a ſwitch tail, and has never been ſhod. The above Reward will be paid to any perſon that will deliver him to me in Alexandria, and reaſonable charges.

JOHN LOWRY.

Nov. 9. eotf

## *For Freight or Charter to Europe.*

THE CAPITAL SHIP GOVERNOR STRONG. This ſhip is expected in the Eaſtern Branch, and will be ready to take a freight for any port in Europe early in September. She is ſtaunch and well built, carries upwards of 408 tons, ſtows tobacco and flour to the greateſt advantage, ſails well, and is but 10 months old.———Apply to

W. HARTSHORNE, Junr. Norfolk,
JOHN JANNEY, Alexandria,
CHAs. MINIFIE, on the E. Branch.

Waſhington, September 2. 2aw

## FOR SALE,

THE LOT with the HOUSE thereon, at the ſouth-eaſt corner of Cameron and Alfred Streets, late the Property of Thomas Richards.---Alſo, ſeveral vacant LOTS adjoining thereto on Alfred Street, between Cameron and King Streets. The Houſe is pleaſantly ſituated and in good order for the Accommodation of a Family.---If not ſold before the 1ſt of November, it will then be rented.

WILLIAM CRAIK.

Sept. 30. 2aw

## NOTICE.

THE Partnerſhip of BROWN and LONG, Hatters, being diſolved by mutual conſent, all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Firm, are deſired to make immediate payment to the Subſcriber, who is fully authoriſed to ſettle the buſineſs of the concern.

SAMUEL LONG.

N. B. The buſineſs will ſtill be carried on by the Subſcriber, at the ſame ſhop, who will pay ſtrict attention to any favors conferred on him.

Nov. 18. eo

## COTTOM & STEWART

*Have for Sale, a few copies of*

Judge Waſhington's Reports of Cauſes argued and determined in the COURT OF APPEALS OF VIRGINIA.

Alſo, Pothier on Obligations; Taylor's Reports; Haywood's Reports; Burn's Law of Inſurance; Park on Inſurance and Bacon's Abridgment.

Nov. 18. d

## ALMANACS

for the Year 1803.

R. & J. GRAY

Have juſt received a ſupply of ALMANACS, for the Year 1803; and have on hand, a large aſſortment of Writing Paper, Bonnet Boards, School and Family Bibles, Teſtaments, Spelling-Books, Inkpowder, Playing Cards, &c. &c.

Nov. 3. d

## A PROPOSAL,

*BY SAMUEL BISHOP*

*For publiſhing by Subſcription,*

LETTERS

ON THE

Elementary Principles

OF

EDUCATION.

By Elizabeth Hamilton,

Author of the "Memoirs of Modern Philoſophers," &c.

ON this intereſting and highly important branch of ſcience, ſeveral valuable works have, within a few years, been preſented to the public, among which the above, as it is the moſt recent, ſo is it pre eminently uſeful. Led by her ſubject into an inquiry concerning the nature of the active powers, and intellectual faculties of the human mind, Mrs. Hamilton has developed thoſe powers and faculties with a perſpicuity and ability which, while it arreſts the attention of thoſe who have moſt ſucceſsfully ſtudied theſe ſubjects, muſt render a competent knowledge of them familiar to the moſt ordinary capacity. The ſuperficialneſs and frivolity of character engendered by the modern ſyſtem of education, have been long, and juſtly, a ſubject of complaint; but the particular cauſes by which theſe ſerious evils have been produced, were hitherto but imperfectly known, or little attended to: To trace theſe evils to their ſource, and to point out the proper remedy, is the ultimate object to which the meritorious efforts of this Author have been directed; and in theſe efforts ſhe has, it is believed, ſucceeded beyond the moſt ſanguine expectations. Such indeed, is the importance of the inquiries which form the ſubject of this work, and ſo great the ſucceſs with which thoſe inquiries have been purſued, that the happieſt conſequences to ſociety may reaſonably be expected to reſult from the preſent publication. To all it is intereſting in a very high degree, but to mothers of families, and others engaged in the formation of the minds of children and youth, it will prove an acquiſition truly invaluable.

The rapid ſale of two impreſſions of this work in England, ſufficiently evinces the high eſtimation in which it is there held: An American edition—equal to, and at little more than half the price of the Britiſh edition*—is now offered to the patronage of the American public; by whom its merits will, doubtleſs, be juſtly appreciated.

[*An Extract from the above Work.*]

"From moſt of the writers on education it "would appear, that it is only to people of rank "and fortune that education is a matter of any "importance. By ſuch alone can the ſyſtems "that are generally propoſed, be adopted. To "ſuch, therefore, muſt we believe them to be "excluſively addreſſed. To make fine ladies "and finiſhed gentlemen forms no part of my "plan, which has for its object the ſubjection of "the paſſions, the direction of the affections, and "the cultivation of the faculties that are common "to the whole human race."

* The price of the Britiſh edition, is fifteen ſhillings, Sterling, in boards.

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Sept. 1.

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With the will annexed of
NATHANIEL FITZHUGH, deceaſed

October 5. 1aw8t

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